He Thinks It Is Unfriendly in Tone, and That We Want the Largest Concessions While Giving None-Caunda Asks to Be Pairly Treated and to Maintain Her Rein. tions with Great Britain Ir She Wishes To.

OTTIWA, Dec. 12.-Finance Minister Foster was asked to-day his opinion of President Harrison's message, so far as it related to Canada. Mr. Foster replied:

"I need not say that it causes surprise and regret surprise at the nature of some of the statements made, and regret at the unfriendly tone adopted toward Canada. The statement that Canada was only prepared to offer to the bited states the admission of natural products is not full enough to convey an accurate blea of what took place. The Canadian representatives asked those of the United States if they were prepared to consider an arrangement on the pasis of free admission of natural preducts of both countries, as in the treaty of 1854, with such enlargements and modifications as the changed conditions of the two countries made necessary. The reply was a perative. With a view, then, to clear the ground for arrangement wider than that, if such could be done. Mr. Blaine was asked as to certain conditions of a possibly wider arrangement, among others whether the United States would insist on a uniform tariff and would demand preferential treatment in our markets as against British and foreign goods. The answer was that a uniform tariff would be necessarr, and that, too, on the line of the present United States tariff, and that the United States could admit of no arrangements which did not give United States goods favored treatment as gainst foreign goods, especially those of Great Britain, who was their chief competitor. To these propositions the Canadian representatives declined to agree. The conference

To these propositions the Canadian representatives declined to agree. The conference then broke off so far as regarded the consideration of the commercial question.

"What the conference plainly developed was that the Canadian fovernment considered the practical surrender of its fiscal powers and absolute discrimination against Great irritain, with all that this involved, as too high a prife to pay for any advantages which might accrue from a possible treaty.

"The statement that, In many of the controverses, notably those as to the fisheries in the Atlantic, the scaling interests in the Facific, and the canal tolls, our negotiations with Great Britain have continuously been thwarted or retarded by unreasonable and unfair objections and protests from Canada," is not. I think, justifiable.

"It is to be remembered that each of these questions vitally and almost wholly affected Canadian interests. Surely no generous people would condemn or reproach us for taking a warm interest in such aussions. In each of them the United States contention would have taken from us much more important advantages guaranteed to us by solemn treaty or by the law of nations without giving us a single comensation in return. The same is true in regard to the Behring Sea matter. As to the canal tolls the President says that 'their treaty rights are flagrantly disregarded' by canada. In this matter everything turns on the interpretation of the clause of the treaty cutside of this interpretation.

"Let us look as to where the balance of advantage lies in the St. Lawrence in which it has cost, and yearly costs, us large outlays to maintain sale and progressive mavigation. We grant tree transit privileges to their commence, although they, since 1885, have withdrawn the equivalent privileges from us. We allow their barges and vessels free navigation up the Ottawa liver and canals, although they increase and canada get? A limited privilege of navigating Lake Michigan, terminate on notice: the right to equal treatment in the Buffalo and Erie an

Can there be any doubt as to the balance of advantages?

But the most surprising portion of the President's utterance is that in which he recommends that if we do not see fit to alter our present political relations, measures will be present political relations, measures will be taken to clear our railways, obstruct our trade with the United States and sholish the bond-ing system. There ought not to be—I do not think there is—In Canada any lingo spirit which prompts in any way any action looking in the direction of aggression or unfriendli-ness. But we do claim the right to be fairly treated, to enjoy what Frovidence and the British law has given us, and to maintain our political relations with Great Britain if we wish to."

ANNEXATION.

Canadian Sentiment in Its Favor Growing
All the Time.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 12.-The Brandon Sun, one of the leading newspapers of the Canadian Northwest, believes that the most superficial exceedingly obtuse if he fails to see that there is a great unrest and disquietude in the body We have a League, a Continental Union Association, Protestant leagues, unrestricted reciprocity Mycates, independence clubs, political unlouists, &c. It is needless to say that all these organizations are constantly creating fricon and schisms which cannot promote harmony and the best interest of all. It seed not be doubted that these organizations do not at all comprise in their membership all Canadians who feel that a change in policy is absolutely necessary to save the country from its impending doom. If the individual opinions of Manitobans regarding the desirability of improved relations with the United States of improved relations with the world were ascerlained, we venture to think it would be a great surprise to any who profess to believe there are few who would be willing to allow their present political relations. That The Scattnel Star. Coourg. says: "We are happy to say that the annexation movement, such as it is, seems to be confined to the grit

Tanks."

liscorting, the Colborne Enterprise says:
"What about Sir John Abbott, Sal White, and
thousands of others throughout the Toryrank
and like who are equally tainted, but dare not
give expression to their views for jear of give expression to their views for fear of bringing down on their heads the anathemas of the pocket loyalty crew at Ottawa? We would like to know the men who are driving the repole of this line dominion to the choice of ansexation or worse. In the words of one of themselves, their policy is now every day annexing our country to the States in small lots at a time.

The Tisonburg Liberal "isfully convinced that Canada has hung on to the apron strings of the Util World long enough."

According to the st. John Telegraph "the present relations between the mother country and Canada cannot be very long maintained." The St. John telegraph the with the ires of a new political agitation of a yet had."

The Maldimand Advantage exclaims: "Speed

more sweeping character than any we have yet had."

The Haldimand Advarate exclaims: "Speed the day of tolitical union with the United the day of tolitical union with the United slates. That the annexation fever is spreading cannot be denied except by a wrench of conscience."

The burham Review is not without hope, Discussing the outlook, the Review says: "When things are at the worst they begin to mend. This is an old saying. It is a good one-if for the future of our country that east and west one asks another what is to be done. The present state of things is fell by all to be intolerable any longer. The national policy human grade any longer. The national policy human public is now admitted, even by its supporters, to have utterly falled in its pretensions, so that there is a consensus of opinion throughout the country that something must be done to swort that swift and certain ruin which is fell by all to be rapidly approaching."

Killed a Dissolute Woman and Himself. VIENNA, Dec. 12.-Theresa Struckel, a woman of had reputation, on Thursday last was found dead in a room occupied by her, with ber throat cut from ear to ear. Suspicion fell ser throat cut from ear to ear. Suspicion fell upon Franz Huber, who was known to have been in the woman's company, and the police been in the woman's company, and the police began a search for him. It was known that he was in the city, but the police were unable to find him. This morning his body was die to word hanging from the limb of a tree in the Prater. It is supposed that Huber committed suicide to escape punishment. He was formerly a soldier in the Austrian army.

Mr. Blaine Better,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.-Mrs. Blaine said tonight that Mr. Blaine was very much improved over last night. The recent relapse in Mr. Liaine a condition was brought on by taking a ride through the city. He caught cold, and was compelled to take to his bed again, where

The Pennsylvania Raliroad shortest, safest, and best line to Chicago and St.

In consequence of the attempt of Nobel, the great owner of oil properties in the vicinity of the Caspian, and of the itothachilds, to form a corner in nachtha, it is intended to enact a law making such combinations illegal and punishable by a sovere penalty. Go West via New York Central, the Hudson River,

the expedition had arrived at Wadelal, the old

station of Emin Pasha, a little above Albert

party until the news now published, that the

expedition had descended the Nile for over

200 miles to Lado, the old capital of the equa-

torial province of Egypt, and founded by Gen.

Gordon. Lado is near 5" north latitude and is

about 700 miles from Khartoum. The despatch

about 700 miles from Khartoum. The despatch says that Van Kerckhoven is now awaiting, at Lado, instructions from his Government.

Capt. Christinens has left the Congo with a caravan to join Van Kerckhoven. On Oct. 21 an English steamer arrived at Homa, having on board 460 Abyasinian soldiers, who had been recruited at Massawa and Kerch by Capt. Hancuse of the Congo Free State. This force was destined for the recinforcement of the Van Karckhoven, available of the Congo Free State.

As destined for the recinforcement of the Yan Kerckhoven expedition, and as soon as they landed on the Congo they were hurried up the river for the purpose of ascending the Welle-Makua to the Nile and there assisting Van Kerckhoven to carry out the purposes of the Government. The Congo State has not dropped a single word as to its purposes. It seems evident.

The Congo State has not dropped a single word as to its purposes. It seems evident, however, that it is attempting to absorb Emin's old province entirely, and it is probable that it hopes to make such terms with the Mahdi as will enable the State to use the Nile as an outlet for the ivory and rubber which so richly abound in those regions. It is doubtful, however, if, under the agreement of the Berlin Congress, it can legally carry out this

iul, however, if, under the agreement of the Berlin Congress, it can legally carry out this purpose. The entire territory which Van Kerckhoven has traversed since he reached the Nile is in the sphere of British influence, and Great Britain is not likely to readily yield her claims, particularly as the British Government itself intends to make an effective occuration of Uganda, south of the region just occupied by the Congo Free State.

THE PANAMA SCANDAL

France's Ministry Desires the Most Com-

plete Light on the Case. Paris, Dec. 12.-In the Senate to-day M. La-

ombe questioned the Government as to its at-

titude on the Panama prosecution. Minister

of Justice M. Bourgeols said that the Govern-

ment desired the most complete light to be

thrown on the case, but was opposed to the en-

actment of any special law that threatened to

At the meeting of the Panama Investigating

Commission to-day M. Sarrien, who represents

Sonne and Loire in the Chamber of Deputies,

referred to the statement in to-day's Figure

charging him with being an associate of M.

Herr, the partner of Baron Reinach, Sarrien

Herz, the cartner of Baron Relnach. Sarrien declared that he had not seen Herz since 1840, and that the latter was no friend of his. M. Sarrien added that he would not hesitate to tell the commission anything that he knew about Herz.

The Temps to-day says that the first examination of the remains of Haron Reinach proves that he died from the effects of poison and not from apoplexy, which was at first given as the cause of death.

The Bourse was unsettled to-day, owing rumors that prominent political personages other than those heretofore named are compromised in the affairs of the canal company. There was a decline in most of the securities dealt in on the Bourse, including foreign Government bonds.

M. Bourgeois said he thought he was justi-

ernment bonds.
M. Bourgeols said he thought he was justi-

DECLARED HIM TO BE A LUNATIO

A Man Who Nearly Killed Two Young

LONDON, Dec. 12 .- Leonard Manktlow, the

young man who, in August last, murderously

assaulted Miss Hilda Wood, niece of the Right

Hon George J. Goshen, ex-Chancellor of the

Exchequer, and Miss Edith Philbrick, daughter

of the well-known lawyer, has been declared

insane, and to-day the presiding Judge at the

Bromley Petty Sessions ordered that he be de-

tained during her Majesty's pleasure. There

under duress as a lunatic.

The two girls went for a walk on the afternoon of Aug. it. They went through the fleids from Bickley vicarage, where Miss Wood's father is in charge, to the residence of Miss Philbrick. When they were something less than a mile from Miss Philbrick's home Manktlow passed them. He was carrying a gun and paid no attention to them. As they were returning to the vicarage they again passed him as he was sitting on a stile. He followed them and they stepped to one side to allow him to pass. He went by them and then, without a word, turned and discharged his gun point blank at Miss Wood's face. The girl fell to the ground unconscious, and did not come to her senses for an hour. When she recovered consciousness she saw the prostrate form of Miss Philbrick Iying pear her. Manktlow had fled. Miss Wood dragged herself to a cottage a considerable distance away and gave an account of the assault made upon her and a description of the assault made upon her and a description of the assault made upon her and a description of the assault made upon her and a flerward arrested.

A Scandal Worthy of the Middle Ages.

LONDON, Dec. 12.-The Times Paris corre

worthy of the middle ages. The Parliament, the magistracy, and the press, all are crying

Elected to Parliament.

LONDON, Dec. 12.-The election in the East-

ern Division of Aberdeenshire to fill the va-cancy in the House of Commons caused by the

acceptance by Mr. Peter Esslemont, Liberal

M. P. for the district, of the salaried office of Chairman of the Scottish Fishery Board, has resulted in the return of Mr. Thomas Ryburn Buchanan, Liberal, who received 4.243 votes, against 2.917 cast for Col. Russell, Unionist, The Liberal majority at the general election was 1.624. Mr. Buchanan's majority was 1.328. The falling off is probably due to the severe weather which prevailed on Saturday.

Caprivi and the Hebrew Gun Makers,

brew gun manufacturers, in the Reichstag to day. Several questions were addressed to the

Ministry to-day by members of the Reichstag in regard to the quality of the arms borne by the German infantry. The Chancellor replied that the quality of rifles in use by the German army, including those supplied by Loswe & Co., was thoroughly good, both as to pattern and manufacture.

A Socialist Riot at Ghent.

GHENT, Dec. 12.-While the police were at

empting to suppress a Socialistic street

lemonstration to-day, outside the Catholic

demonstration to-day, outside the catholic Club, the Socialists retailsted, using revolvers, harmers, and knives. The Commissary of Police was wounded in the thigh. Five constables and thirty rioters were seriously instables and thirty rioters were seriously injured. The wounded were carried into the club house. The Gendarmes intally quelled the riot and arrested the ringleaders.

Notes of Foreign Mappenings.

Mrs. West, a well-known American temper-nce reformer, has died in Japan.

Mr. Gladstone has summoned the Cabinet to a special meeting to discuss the Home Kule

Baron Frederick Wergelsperg. Adjutant to Francis Joseph, has committed sui-cids. No cause for the act has been made

BERLIN, Dec. 12.-Chancellor Caprivi came to the defence of Loews & Co., the He-

"The Reinach scandal

ad been subject to fits, and been re

under duress as a lunatic.

spondent says:

involve a possible conflict of authority.

Nyanza. Nothing has since been heard of the

The Conro State Expedition Moves Down BRUSSELS, Dec. 4.-The latest number of Le Mourement Géographique has further sensa-tional information with regard to the Van Kerckhoven expedition. This party was sent BAKING POWDER out by the Congo State for some unannounced purpose over a year ago. It made its way up the Welle-Makua River until it passed out of Absolutely Pure. the Congo basin into that of the Nile. Then came the bare announcement of the fact that

A cream of tertar baking powder. Highest of all leavening strength. - Latest U. S. Government

CAPRIVI ON MONEY.

He Says Germany will Continue to Adhere to the Gold Standard.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.-In the Reichstag to-day Chancellor Caprivi said that the German delegates to the International Monetary Conference had been instructed not to give their assent to any proposal that restricted Germany's right to decide what should constitute her own currency. They had also been instructed to declare that Germany was content with her present system, and would not depart from it.

The Chancellor said that Germany would continue to adhere to the gold standard.

The Chancellor said that the Conservatives were evidently trying to harness the currency question and anti-Semilism to the same car. The events that had occurred during the last few weeks had caused him the greatest dismay. If anti-Semilism and himstallism were to be used as demagogic cries, the Government would have to make a determined stand. The currency question, the Chancellor declared, became more dangerous as material for popular agitation the less it was understood. It would be deplorable if the honorable members of the Reichistag made their attitude on the Military bill dependent upon himstallism, and placed the latter question higher than the question of the defensive power of Germany.

The Chancellor said that he wished to announce to the world that Herr Aradt, one of the German delegates to the conference, was in no way connected with the German Government. with her present system, and would not de-

ment.
Herr Buering, on behalf of the National Liberals: Herr Bebel, for the Socialists, and Herr Balistrein, for the Centre, declared that their respective parties were in favor of a gold standard, while Dr. Frege remarked that the Conservatives would not make their vote on the Military bill dependent upon bimetallism.

THE POET WATSON INSANE. He Attempts to Stop the Carriage of the Duke of Edinburgh.

LONDON, Dec. 12.-The poet, William Watson. who recently received a grant of £200 from the Royal Rounty Fund for writing the best ode on Tennyson, and has even been urged for the Laurentship, has become violently insane and has been placed in an asylum by an order of the court at Windsor, where he was arraigned

the court at Windsor, where he was arraigned to-day.

The evidence brought out the fact that twelve years ago a love disappointment induced suicidal mania. He recovered under the influence of a sojourn in Algeria. Since the royal grant success and flattery seemed to have unninged his mind. In consequence triends in America and elsewhere have been receiving irrational telegrams.

His brother followed him to Windsor on Sunday, when the poet proposed that they visit Matthew Arnold's grave at Lalcham. This is ten mines distant, but he would not be disauaded. Arriving at the long walk leading up to Windsor Castle, they mot an equipage containing the Duke of Edinburgh and members of his family.

The poet rushed forward and seized the reins, and tried to stop the horses. He was placed under arrest. placed under arrest.
At the station he said that Milton was Samson reincarnated, and that he himself was reincarnated Milton.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

ernment bonds.

M. Bourgeois said he thought he was justified in communicating to the investigating committee documents required for the Panama prosecution, in order to dispel doubts as to whether any documents had been abstracted from the Government's custody. He could assure the Chamber that nothing should be allowed to occur to prejudice the interests of the defendants. The Government would assist the committee to their utmost, but would not depart from strict legality.

Fremers Ribot said that a few days ago the Panama Committee's inquiry had seemed uscless, but owing to the continued dissemination of calumnies the inquiry was now a duty of the public administration. The Republic, he declared, was strong enough to bear a full light on the scandals, but it was for Parliament, with the aid of the Government, to prove to the country that the republic was not imperfilled. M. Lacour then offered a resolution of confidence in the government, which was adopted by a vote of 228 to 14. An Adverse Decision Upon Houldsworth's

BRUSSELS, Dec. 12.-At its meeting to-day the special committee discussed at length the proposals of C. F. Tietgen, Danish delegate; M. Allard, Belgian delegate, and Sir William Houldsworth, English delegate. The majority of the committee objected to Sir William Houldsworth's proposals for a himetallic union of the nations with these conditions:

That their mints should receive silver bullion in not less quantity thad a fixed minimum in not less quantity thad a fixed minimum against receipts, noting quantity and value at a price determined by international agreement, and that these receipts circulate as money and be receemable at the bearer's demand.

The objections to this plan were that it meant the creation of a new legal tender, based upon silver, which the public would hasten to abandon if silver continued to fall, and would hasten to have redeemed with builton if silver ross.

M. de Foville, French delegate, moved an amendment to the plan to the effect that international legislation be made to facilitate the deposits of silver and the exchange of certificates, which would then be negotiable in the same manner as commercial warrants.

The committee adjourned without taking action. The date of the next sitting has not been determined.

can be no doubt of Manktlow's insanity. He

GEN. DODDS'S FICTORIES.

Dahomey's Best Scaport Will Gladly Welcome the French roldlers,

Paris, Dec. 5.-Gen. Dodds has returned to the sea from the captured capital of Dahomey. He has received a reply from the inhabitants of Whydah to the message he sent them asking them to accept the sovereignty of France. They say they are ready to receive the French roops, and are glad to place themselves under France's authority. As soon as he occupies Abomey, by the usual trade route, for the pur-pose of securing the complete occupation of the country. Gen. Dodds and his army passed

only along the eastern edge of the country in reaching the capital.

Some of the wounded French soldiers have arrived in France. They say the climate killed and disal-led more men than the attacks of the Dahomeyans. They found the women much more redouldable than the men. The Amazons had repeating rifles and cords wound around their waists for the purpose of binding any Frenchmen who fell into their hands. The soldiers say they had plenty of good, wholesome food, but the fatigues of the campaign were very great, and the heat was almost unbearable.

for the corpse. Only the brush of a Gallot or a Hobeln could do justice to the scenes presented at the cometery. When the autopsy was performed there was an unseemly scramble between the doctors and the reporters to reach the grave. The doctors were victorious. They whitened the windows of the room in which the autopsy was performed, so that nothing was visible from the outside. Unveiling the Gladstone Portrait.

LONDON, DEC. 12.-Lord Rosebery presided at the banquet of the National Liberal Club this evening held to celebrate the unveiling o the Gladstone portrait by the Canadian artist. orbes. The Hon. Edward Blake, Nationalist M. P. for South Longford, made the speechl of M. P. for South Longford, made the speech of presentation. It was an elegant culogy of the Frenier. Lord Rosebery in reply said that Mr. Blake, the most brilliant orater and one of the most capable statesmen produced by Canada in this generation, was evidence of the maturing unity of interests in the empire. In mentioning Mr. Gladstone Lord Rosebery apoke of the sympathy and courage of the Fremier, and likened the situation of the Government with that of Marie Antoinetts in her first accouchement, when the courtiers nearly sufficeated her in their eagerness to see her first-born.

The Spanish Cabinet.

Madrid. Dec. 12,-Gen. Cervers has been appointed Minister of Marine. The announce ment of the New Cabinet is well received. In the Cortez to-day ex-Premier Canovas an nounced that he would abstain from factious opposition. Premier Sagasta announced his intention to retrench every department. The Government, he said, was considering a scheme for the settlement of the financial constitution.

Auti-Parneilites Defeated.

DUBLIN, Dec. 12 .- The anti-Parnellites have received a signal defeat in their attempt to inseat air. William H. K. Redmond, Parnellthe M. P. for East Clare. Mr. Redmond had 3.314 votes in the late election, as against 2.808 for J. R. Cox, anti-Parnellite. The seat was contested on the ground of intimidation and the Court to-day dismissed the petition of the contestant.

The Pope and Our School Question. Rome, Dec. 12 .- The Monitore di Roma pub-

lishes a summary of fourteen propositions on the school question that Archbishop Fatolli aubmitted to the recent Conference of Ameri-can Archbishops held in New York. The Pone, Cardinal Rampola, Papal Secretary of State, and the Congregation of the Propaganda Fide are in accord with these propositions.

Mrs. Maybrick Improving. LONDON. Dec. 12.-Advices received from Woking prison to-day show that the condition of Mrs. Maybrick, who has been suffering from hemorrhages, has improved. She is now able to retain nourishment, and is conse-quently gaining strength. SHIPWRECKED? NOT MUCH. TARN OF THE BARK MONTREAL, 77 DAYS FROM SWEDEN.

Mer Skipper Says a Hurrienne Stripped Her Salis from the dinskets, and that He Scudded 48 Hours Under Bare Poles. This is the parn of the bark that was not wrecked. She is the Montreal, a smart little Nova Scotian craft, which finished yesterday the longest voyage in her history. She was seventy-seven days battling her way across the northern ocean from Gothenberg, Sweden. She came in ballast, and that is one of the reasons she made so poor time. The other reason

was weather, which the skipper, Capt. Dexter, a blond-mustached, nervy little man, who has spent nearly all of his life aboard ship, says was phenomenally rough. Allowing for the natural exaggeration of seafaring folks who spin thrilling yarns for shore-going consumption, the story of the Montreal is still worth telling. That's what the skipper thought yesterday, and the guileless young marine reporters who sat in his

cabin and listened to him agreed that he was

The Montreal struck the first of the series of tempests that didn't wreck her early in the afternoon of Oct. 18, about 300 miles east of Care Race. The wind came out of the southeast, gently at first, but there was no mistaking the meaning of the murky horizon in that direction and the sudden fall horizon in that direction and the sudden fall of the barometer. Mrs. Dexter took a peep from the companion way, and, being something of a sailor, she decided to stay below. Capt. Dexter sent his men skurrying aloft to shorten sail, as the wind was growing pretty brisk. By 5 o'clock every silich of canvas except the lower main topsail was furled and in the gaskets.

The wind had attained hurricane force at 8 o'clock, and the riot of the seas gave the night the color of an early dawn. It looked as if the bark were struggling in a snow drift like a "schooner" on a western prairie. Every sailorman wore his sou'wester and his oilskins.

eark were straigging in a snow drift like a "schoonor" on a western prairie. Every sailorman wore his sou wester and his oliskins, and, when not otherwise occupied, clung to
stanchlon, rail, or any substantial fixture
handy. The helmsmen were lashed at the
wheel, and the wife of the skipper was praying
in the callin.

handy. The helmsmen were lashed at the wheel, and the wife of the skipper was praying in the cabin.

The bark was hove to under lower maintopsail. At 10 o'clock the topmasts bowed under a biast that whisked the topsail from the bolt rouge and sent it flying to lesward like a wild sen fowl. Every one of the furled sails was ripped from the yards in another flerce squall. Waves broke over the bow, roared along the deck and mingled with the loanty tumult astern, carrying away every movable thing. Capt. Dexter decided to use the last resort of the conservative sailorman to save his ship from foundering. He sent men below and had them fill the forward closets with eakum and pour oil through, so that it would percolate into the soa. The crests of the waves were smoothed down somewhat, particularly astern. This was gratifying, as the greatest lear of the skipper was that the bark would be peoped by a recurving sea.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the next day, Oct. 19, the skipper decided to make an effort to outman curve the persistent storm by running before it. There were only two pieces of canvas in the sail locker, and it was out of the question to attempt to bend either. Not the hardiest north countryman aboard would have ventured aloit in such weather, while the bark's topmasts were spearing for sea servents, so for forty-sight heurs it was seudding under bare boles for the stanch Nova Scotlan.

Then the gale had abated a bit, and the weary sailors, who had been on deck constantly for three days, began to brighten up.

Then the gale had abated a bit, and the weary sailors, who had been on deek constantly for three days, began to brighten up. A smile came over the face of the skipper's wife. But it was dispelled that night, Oct. 21, when another gale howled out of the blackness to the northeast. Oil was resorted to again to comb down the snowy manes of the waves, and the skipper and his men spent another anxious night on deck. A liner swept majestically by, shooting an electric broadside from her many ports, superbly careless of the raging waters, and the men gave her a cheer for the inspiration of her appearance. So the skipper says, Perhaps he had read Kipling's "Ocean Tramp":

Once we saw, between the squalis, lyin, head to swell, Mad with work and weariness wishin they was we. Some danned iner's lights go by like a grand hotel; Cheered her from the holivar, swamping in the sea. But the Montreal was not swamping. The

Cherred her from the Bolivar, swamping in the sea. But the Montreal was not swamping. The wind at last dwindled into a moderate gale, and the spare maintopsail and foresail were bent. Then the bark ran off to the southward, caught the northeast trades, and found herself off old Hatteras, the "Cape of Storms," bucking more weather. "There she stays for eighteen days, a-fillin and a-backin," until a friendly putf from a favorable quarter sent her on her course.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Lavinia Coles Pearsall, who died at the residence of her daughter. Mrs. Franklin Coles, in Glen Cove on Saturday, was a daughter of Col. Nathaniel Coles of Posoris, near Gen Cove, who owned a large racing establishment where Felipse was ured and maried Thomas Pearsall, who at that time owned Willowmere, a line country seat in Roslyn, now the property of Lieut. Ward. Her husband died about thirty years ago, and she has since made her home with her daughter in the Coles mansion where sho died. Gen. James I. Pearsall, a distinguished Long Islander, is her son. The funeral will take place from St. Paul's Church, Glen Cove, this afternoon.

Francis Shearman, the carriage man of the

Francis Shearman, the carriage man of the Windsor Hotel, died on Sunday of paralysis of the brain at his home, 448 West Forty-fourth street, aged 75 years. Mr. Shearman was born in Newport, It. I., and had lived in New York for more than fifty years. He was formerly a truck owner and baggage man. For the past sixteen years he had been connected with the Windsor Hotel, to every guest and frequenter of which house he was well known. He was a member of the Forty-econd Street Baptist Church.

Church.

Joshua Lathrop, senior member of the flour firm of J. Lathrop & Co., in this city, and one of the oldest members of the Froquee Exchange, died suddenly at his residence in Astoria vesterday morning, aged 66 years. He was one of the incorporators of the Church of the Redeemer in Astoria. A widow, three daughters, and one son survive him.

daughters, and one son survive him.

John W. J. Harding of New Haven died there yesterday. He was a newspaper man, and began his career on the New Harm Union. Subsequently he came to New York. Aside from his ability as a writer, Mr. Harding was an artist of considerable merit. The deceased leaves a widow.

Mrs. Margaret Relily died at her home in South Glens Falls on Saturday, aged 100 years. She was the oldest person in that part of this state. She was born in Ireland, and came to this country fifty years ago. Until she was 105 sne was vigorous and in fair possession of all her laculties.

dil her lacultie-.

George M. Williams, a hardware dealer of New London, died of paralysis last Thursday, the was 55 years oil. During the civil war he was an officer in the First connecticut Artiflery. Subsequently he founded the hardware firm of P. & G. M. Williams, in which he necumulated a fortune.

cumulated a fortune.

David I. Bayles, the oldest man in Setauket.

L. I. died suddenly vesterday morning at his home in his eighty-sixth year. Mr. Bayles retired from the shipbailding business in 1870, after launching the biggest ship ever built on Long island. His wife, whom he married on Thanksgiving Day, 1831, survives him. Thanksgiving Day, 1991, Survives him.

Mrs. Hulaah Yale Beecher, widow of Benj.
Beecher of New Haven, died there yesterday
at the egg of 82 years. She was a direct descendant of Flihu Jale, the wealthy London
merchant whose liberal benefactions are commemorated in the name of Yale 1 niversity. Dr. Herbert A. Elidsall, one of the founders of the new dental college of Buffalo, and him-self occupying the chair of dental materia medica and therapeutics, died on Sunfay night. He was a member of various medical and dental societies.

and dental societies.

Policeman Patrick H. Gallagher of the Bergen street station, in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 687 Atlantic avenue, in his thirty-third year. He had been five years on the force.

S. C. West, once a prominent Milwaukee business man, died at the wankesha Sanitarium on Saturday night of paralysis of the heart, aged 74 years. He was Postmaster of Milwaukee from 1870 to 1876.

Parsons G. Ogdon of Cincinnati, a brother of

Parsons G. Ogden of Cincinnati, a brother of Mrs. Phil T. Armour of Chicago, died suddenly on Sunday of paralysis of the heart. Mr. Ogden was a bachelor. 34 Years old, and is reported to have left an estate valued at \$600,000. The Rev. Geo. F. Simmons of Fonda, N. Y., died on Sunday, aged Si years. He was one of the oldest members of the Troy Methodist Conference. He is survived by a widow and six children—one daughter and five sons. The Rev. N. C. Chapin, a Congregational minister, died suddenly on Sunday, at Minneapolis, of valvular disease of the heart, aged 50 years. Betsy Orviss of Schenck Hollow, Montgom-ry county, N. Y., died on Sunday, She was over 100 years of age. Sefor Antonio Serpa, Consul for Peru and Chill in Havana, is dead.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria When she was a Chil'i, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

To All Patients and for All Diseases.

Regarding the \$5 rate to all patients and for all diseases two things should be made clear. (1) That the object of the \$5 rate is not to decoy patients to the offices, and on one pretext or another extort more money from them. (2) That the cause of the \$5 rate does not lie in the necessity of supporting a desperate cause or building up a dwindling business, but that it is made for the simple purpose of demonstrating at once to all who are interested the superior skill of the Copeland Physicians. The 55 rate is to all patients and for all diseases. t includes medicines, consultation, examination, and treatment, and under no circumstances will a larger fee be charged. Dr. Copeland and his associates recognize the right of those interested in determining the value of their claims to have an opportunity at a small expense of seeing for themselves the difference between the real and the pretended, the

ence between the real and genuine and the fake, Brs. Copeland and Gardner do not seek brs. Copeland and Gardner do they avoid Drs. Copeland and Gardner do not seek newspaper controversies; nor do they avoid them. Their business is with the public; their vocation to help the public; to accomplish good in the community, and whatever interferes with their relations with the public and reflects either directly or indirectly upon their fitness or skill will be met just as forcibly as the occasion demands. They have no hesitancy in showing up and denouncing a fraud when there appears a necessity for doing so. Let the occurrences of the last few weeks serve as an illustration of this remark.

ULCER OF STOMACH.

An Illustration of What Neglected Catarrh

Most of the patients who have been cured by Doctors Copeland and Gardner, it will be noticed from the statements of those whose testimonials are printed, have been sufferers for a long period of time. Days, weeks, months, and years of ill health form a terrible chapter in the lives of many, and it is pitiful to think that all this unnecessary suffering is under gone just because the victims did not seek the right physician or the proper method of cure. It is just because the way is not clear to hundreds of sufferers that these articles are published. Read the testimonials, and profit by the experience of others.



MR. JAMES BYRNE, 258 EAST 112TH ST. The statement of Mr. James Dyrne of 258 East 112th st. is here presented. "I suffered with eatarth for years," said Mr.

Byrne. "It was at first confined to the head

A REMINISCENCE OF DANIEL BOONE Kentucky Court Records Show that He was Indicted for Fighting in 1707.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 10.-In overhauling the dusty records of the Warren county court the other day, the clerk ran across an historical curlosity. In the records for the second court for the county, the Court of Quarter Sessions held in June. 1797, was the indictment of Daniel Boone. This was the great Indian guilty of "lighting the first Tuesday in April. ing to speak under the training of her mother, 1797, at the place appointed for holding who was a pupil of the great Russian in the place appointed for holding who was a pupil of the great Russian in the place appointed for holding who was a pupil of the great Russian in the place appointed for holding who was a pupil of the great Russian in the place appointed for holding who was a pupil of the great Russian in the place appointed for holding who was a pupil of the great Russian in the place appointed for holding who was a pupil of the great Russian in the place appointed for holding who was a pupil of the great Russian in the place appointed for holding who was a pupil of the great Russian in the place appointed for holding who was a pupil of the great Russian in the

This was the day on which the first Quarter Sessions Court was held. The man with whom he had the fight is named in the indictment as Andrew McFaddin. McFaddin probably lived in the county, and there is a family of McFaddins there now, but Boone then resided at Boonesborough, eighteen miles from Lexingten. He had probably came down there on a

hunting expedition, and in attending court got into the trouble with McFaddin. The fight was evidently not a serious one probably not being more than a fisticust, but hat was a law abiding community, and they knew too many Indian fighters to respect Gen. Bone. "backwoodsman of Kentucky," as
Byron terms him. A warrant was issued for
his arrest and signed by William Chaplino.
Chapline was Clerk of the Quarter Sessions
Court. He was a neat penman, and his records
of ninety-five years ago are nearly as legitle
now as when they first left his gray goose quill.
The man to whom the warrant was issued for
the arrest of fioone returned it endorsed. "The
within Daniel Boone not found in my hailiwick," and another record shows that the indictment was finally dismissed.

Foone left Kentucky in 1798, which perhaps necounts for the failure to find him in
"the railiwick." It is a tradition that before
he left he went down to western kentucky.
It is name is rudely carved on a beach tree on
the north side of Barren River, three miles
from Bowling Green, and has been there
lenger than the earliest inhabitant can remember. There were other hunters in that
section, too, and they came ahead of Daniel
Boone, for they carved their names on
trees in 1775. The most conspicaous tree
has thirteen names cut on the north
side. The blichest mark is nine feet
above the ground, the lowest four feet.
They stand in the following order, legimning
with the uppermost and descending to the
lowest: J. Newell, E. Bulger, I. Hite, V. Harmon, J. Jackman, W. Buehannen, A. Bowman,
Tho, Slaughter, and J. Told. The date is
thus given: "1775. June the 13." The apparent age of the marks corresponds with the
date, About five steps south of this tree, and
near the edge of the river name, stands a need
marked on the north side with the name of
William Buchannos and dated June 14,
1775. On the south side of the same tree is
the name of J. Todd, dated June 17, 1775.
Twenty steps north of the dist free there is
another beech with the names of I. Drake and
lean the party was encamped here about ten
days at least.
The story of Boone's indictment for fighting
has never been printed in any of the histories
of his life. "backwoodsman of Kentucky," Byron terms him. A warrant was issued for days at least.

The story of Boone's indictment for fighting
has never been printed in any of the histories
of his life. NEW JERSEY.

The fair of the Hudson county Odd Fellows in Wood's Hall, Jersey City, last week, netted over \$2.500, which will be used in the founding of an orphan's home clearge MacLean, 21 years old, committed suicide on Saturday morning at Alpine, after several unaccess-cal attempts, because he thought his father had left alm unprovided for in his will. In improvides for in his win.

S. B. Mors of Atlantic county has been appointed by state superintendent of Public Instruction A. B. Foland to augervise the preparation of New Jersey's exhibit of school work at the World's Fair. R. H. Rogers, a member of the Hirlington Fire De-artment, was severely injuried yesterialy by the fursi-ing of an eld the extinguisher which he was being in he residence of Gen. E. Bird Grubb at Buriougton.

thickerd Duffy, aged 80, employed as a laborer at the Sichard Duffy, aged 80, employed as a laborer at the Broad street crossing of the Morris and Essex Railroad, in Newarts early realershay morning, and was ernes who and four children. He died not Michar's Hespital. He leaves a widow and four children.

The time for signing the contract for the erection of the new 60th Hall for Jersey 150 period yeaterday, Routon A.Co. were not ready to 120, and the time was extended intil next Thursday. But it is that tommis subsers said they did not know by Mr. Routon was not leavy, but they find in anxiety about the matter. They added that if Mr. Routon did not want the contract, external other persons stood ready to take it at the

and throat, but about two years ago my stomach gave way also.

"My symptoms were: Headache, stoppedup nose, ringing in the ears, sore throat, acumulation of secretions in the throat, a hacking, dry cough, loss of appetite, and severe

"Sometimes I could not cat a thing, and at other times I was perfectly ravenous. After eating, however, I felt nauseated, and my stomach would be distended at least three or four inches. This would be followed by a

beiching of gas, "My sleep was very much broken, and I arose in the morning utterly exhausted. The disease knocked me out entirely and unfitted me for any kind of work.
"Finally my stomach became so bad that i

would comit blood. A number of leading physicians told me that my stomach was ulcerated. I grew so weak that I concluded I would take a trip to Ireland and see if a change of air would not benefit me. The fact is I gave up nope of ever getting well again.

"Reading of the wonderful cures performed by Drs. Copeland and Gardner I was treated by them. On my first visit to the Doctors' office I vomited a large quantity of blood.

"As soon as I placed myself under their treatment I began to improve wonderfully. I had no idea I could be cured so quickly. I feel first rate now. I eat and sleep as well as I ever did. My stomach does not bother me a particle. My cough is gone and my head and inreat feel all right again. I recommend Dr. Copeland and his associates heartily." a trip to Ireland and see if a change of air

Bronchial Catarrh.

Notice the course of the disease in the follow ing case, which is given by Mr. John Rogers who can be interviewed on the subject or communicated with at his residence, 10 Dover st. "The trouble began several years ago," said Mr. Rogers in giving his statement. was a cold in the head, then a succession of colds, then violent headaches, closed nasal passages, weak and watery eyes, and constant neezing and coughing. In a short time began to suffer from pains all over my body My throat became sore, and I was constantly coughing to clear it. The catarra extended into my chest, which became very sore. Here

is where the chief trouble began.
"My lungs seemed to close up, and I became so short of breath that I had to breathe two or three times as often as I would when well. had a smothering feeling half the time. When I would go to lie down at night this smothering sensation would come over me. smothering sensation would come over me, and I would have to rise and gasp for air. I could not sleep unless I sat up in a chair.

"I became so weak linally that I was unable to stand up, and had to sit in lood propped up by pillows. Thus I got through each night as best I could. The pains through the chest hack under the shoulderblades were trightful. There was a heavy weight and oppression on the chest, and I labored terribly in breathing.

"I wont to physicians that I know. They did nothing for me. I applied to Drs. Copeland and Gardner and they benefited me at once."

\$5 A MONTH FOR ALL DISEASES.

DYSPEPSIA FROM CATARRIL

Mr. Hugh Ames, a well-known commission merchant says: "Three years ago I caught cold and con-

tracted catarrh of the head, throat, and stomach. My chest became sore. I began to cough and to expectorate bloody mucus. Then my stomach was attacked. I had a disgust for food, and when I ate it I could not retain what I ate on my stomach. There were severe pains after eating, a sour stomach, and a sense of oppression, bloating and nausea. I was short of breath, often so much so that I could not climb stairs.

"I suffered so severely that I was nearly crazy, and was often tempted to take my own life to end my suffering. I tried everything I could think of to obtain relief, and doctored for months without benefit.

"After going to Drs. Copeland and Gardner I improved rapidly. I gained in weight and strength. I have no cough and do not suffer any of the pains that caused me so much agony. I have a good appetite, my food stays on my stomach, and is relished. I can eat anything, and I have none of the distressing symptoms I used to suffer from. I am stronger and heavier, and I can well say that the treata sense of oppression, bloating and nausea.

RUSSIAN FOLK-SONGS.

Learned from the Peasants by Mme, Lines

The celebrated Bussian folk-songstress, Mine, Eugenie Papritz-Lineff, who has come to this country to give a series of folk-song concerts, is a native of Moscow, and a graduate of the "St. Katherin Institue for Daughters of Nobility." It may be said that she was born and brought up in an atmosphere of musian composer. Michael Glinks. In her early girlhood Miss Papritz became a church chorister in Moscow, and, when but little over 14 years of age, she bers. She subsequently went to St. Peters. burg, and afterward to Vienna, where she spent three years under the training of the renowned Marchesi. Her debut was at the farewell concert of Ole Bull, in Vienna, and upon this occasion she received especial praise from Dr. Haushik, Dr. Schel other musical critics. Immediately afterward she became a member of the Hungarian Operatic Company, which she left when there came to her from England an offer of an engagement as prima-donna contralto in her Majesty's Italian Opera Company. When this engagement was closed she returned to Moscow, where she became a member of the Imperial Opera Company, and appeared in the concerts of the Moscow Symphonic Society, given by the late Nicholas Rubinstein.

perial Opera Company, and appeared in the concerts of the Moscow Symphonic Society, given by the late Nicholas Rubinstein.

About that time she joined a group of musical enthusiasts in Moscow who had become intued with a love of Russian tolk-songs and a desire to study folk lore. She travelled in the regions of the Ukraine, where modern innovations are unknown, and went to out of the way places, where sie lived among the peasants in order to acquire a knowledge of the ancient folk-songs in their primitive purity. She also marched afoot with pligrim women to the holy shrines so as to learn the peculiar melodies of the wandering psalm singers. Returning to Moscow, she organized folk-song choits among the university students of both sexes and directed them for five seasons. Two years ago she went again to London, and upon one occasion while there she made a folk experiment by singing without accompaniment the Ruesian folk-song "Londonianah," The listeners were fruilled by the melody, and when asked to give the name of its author she replied that the composer both of the music and the cords was the "Russian people," and that perhaps its existence ran back to a time when London was a part of the lioman empirs.

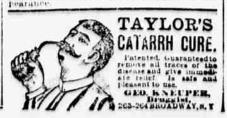
In the Russian back to a time when London was a part of the doman empirs.

In the Russian people," and that perhaps its existence ran back to a time when London was a part of the songs, the maiden and matron songs, the dance songs, the file and ways of the Russian peasantry are brought out. The cradic songs, the maiden and matron songs, the dance songs, the spirity and heroic songs, are all here. Russia is a land of singers. The social circle is enlivened with song, the one-rit marches to the barracks with a singing escert; there are songs for boys and girls, for love-lorn youths, for newly wedded couples, and for happy households; there are functed energy of these songs are mythical fragments from the times of pagan antiquity and others are of host-christian ritualism; and the majority of those songs will be time.

Mme. Lineff's friends in New York say that
the flussian folk somes will be a novely to the
music-loving people of the United States.

Mrs. Jackson Obtains a Divorce.

NEWPORT, Dec. 12.-In the Supreme Court today the divorce case of Sarah T. Zabriski Jackson mining Frank W. Jackson was heard and the jetition granted. The plaintiff is a prominent society woman, and she charges her husband with ide-ertion, non-support, and crueity. Mr. Jackson, who is a practising physician in New York, aid not enter an appearance.





MR. HUGH AMES, 371 LORIMER ST., BROOKLYN, E. D. ment of Dr. Copeland and his associates is better than any I have ever known, and cer-tainly just what I needed."

IT WAS PROVEN.

That the doctor with a weakness for "challenges" and "interviews" (1) printed a chalenge and then evaded its acceptance by proposing an indefinite delay; (2) printed "taterviews" that were bogus in that they were paid advertisements and not written for or endorsed by the papers, as he tried to make it appear; (3) advertised himself to be in four appear; (3) advertised himself to be in four cities at once, i. o., New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Chicago: (5) had men and boys who were not doctors treating patients in his offices and pretending to be physicians; (6) printed bogus testimonials, as, for instance, that of a man whose picture and interview he had printed, claiming to have cured him. The man sucel for malpractice a short time after and got judgment.

THEIR CREDENTIALS.

Dr. Copeland is a graduate of Bellevue Medical College; was President of his class in that institution. He has controlled, directed, and managed for some time the largest special practice in the world. Dr. E. E. Gardner graduated from the University of the City of New York. He has diplomas from Prof. Leomis for special study in microscopy and pathology, and from Prof. Thompson for special study on diagnosis. He underwent examination before the faculity of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Penn., and his diploma was endorsed by that noted institution.

\$5.00 PER MONTH.

All patients will be treated until cured at the rate of \$5 a month.

TREATMENT BY MAIL

Drs. COPELAND and GARDNER have so perfected their system of mail or home treatment that they succeed quite as well in this way as they do in their office practice. All who reside at a distance from the city and cannot conveniently call at the office should write for a symptom blank. Questions about all chronic troubles cheerfully an-

The Copeland Medical Institute. 15 West 24th St., New York. W. H. COPELAND, M. D., Consulting

Specialties: Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Lungs, Stomach and Boweis; Skin and Blood diseases—Eczoma, hives, blotches, pimples, acne, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum; Ridner, Bladder and Rectal troubles—diabetes, Bright's, gravel, piles, fissure, fistula; rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, scrofula, dyspepsia, chronic diarrheza, dysentery, consumption, dropsy, liver complaint, jaundica, glandular tumors, and all Chronic diseases.

OFFICE HOURS, 9 A. M. to 11:80 A. M. S to 5 P. M., T to 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 to 16

COLD STORAGE FACTS.

Silks and Woollens Kept Frozen, Among

Other Things. During the past few years the business of cold storage has so constantly increased that there are now large buildings in the warehouse district of this city in which most of the storerooms are kept at a temperature close to the freezing point. Dealers in fruit, fish, poultry, and game find it cheaper to send their goods to a storehouse until the demand warrants their being put upon the market, and large stock at a low price he finds that cold

storage enables him to hold on for an advance. instead of selling at a sacrifice. The largest demand for cold storage is during the summer mouths, of course. Fish and fruit of all kinds are then sent to the warehouses, where they are placed in vaults for periods ranging from three days to a month. Fish and poultry are usually frozen if they are to be kept any length of time, but fruit can only stand a temperature of about 34" without suffering injury. The rates for freezing storage are naturally the highest. They vary from one-third to half a cent per pound a month, whereas ordinary cold storage for eggs, butter, and fruit costs anywhere from twelve to thirty cents per box or barrel a month. Beef, lamb, veal, and other fresh meats are charged for at the rate of twenty cents per barrel for forty-eight hours. In one of the large cold storage warehouses in St. John's Park several vaults are filled with made-up woodlen goods. The low temperature has been found to be the best preventive against moths yet discovered. In the same storehouse is a quantity of raw silk. This commo ity is sold by weight, and when stored in ordinary warehouses the silk dries and naturally decreases in value. By storing it in a cold vault the moisture is preserved and the silk keeps its weight. There is another curious fact in regard to the cold storage of silk. Many large dealers in silks and ribbons keep their bales and boils in cold storage with the temperature reduced below the freezing point. It was discovered some years ago that silk in winter usually had a finer lustre than in summer. The cold air was supposed to be accountable for the change, and an experiment was tried in keeping bales of silk in cold rooms for comparison with others on the store counters. or barrel a month. Beef, lamb, veal, and other

store counters.

The coid silk then appeared to be of a much finer quality, when in reality it was from the same boom. As soon as this fact became generally recognized the large silk dealers went to the cold-storage warehouses and had their silks placed in freezing vaults. In some cases the thermometer is kent as lew as 10°, and when the tales are taken out they feel like blocks of ics. Some firms keep most of their stock in storage, and only take silk out in quantities equal to the anticipated sales of the day, for the lustre acquired by freezing soon disappears after exposure on the bargain counter. It is asserted that an interior grade of silk while extremely cold has the feeling and appearance of a much higher grade which has not been found that the best grades are not improved by the Arctic treatment.

The method of reducing the temperature in the storage vaults is to pass add brine through pipes fixed to walls of the storeroome. Brine can be reduced to a very low temperature without soliditying by passing through cold ammonia.

In the large warshouses men visit each Store counters.

The cold silk then appeared to be of a much

of time that are cooled by means of vaporized ammonia.

In the large warshouses men visit each vauit twice a day, and report to the superintendent as to the temperature of the rooms. If it is found that vaults helding fruit are getting dangerously near the freezing point warm bytee is passed through the pices and the temperature is raised. In some of the uniterround vaults a low temperature one established will remain fixed for months, as long as the doors exclude the outside air.

Finest Diamonds. Lowest Prices.

J. H. Johnston & Co., 17 Union square, Headquarters for Christmas and New Year's and every Souvenir Spoon made.